

An archaeological watching
brief during groundworks at
The Becket School,
Ruddington Lane,
Wilford,
Nottingham
(SK 5649 3616)

Leon Hunt



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for

Taylor Wimpey East Midlands
Planning Application Number 04/02745/POUT

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during groundworks at The Beckett School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham.

The watching brief was required as a condition of the planning consent for a new housing development at the site (Planning Application No. 04/02745/POUT) issued by Nottingham City Council.

The site had previously been subject to archaeological evaluation by ULAS in 2011. The evaluation revealed a number of linear features in the northern part of the application area, dated to the Iron Age. The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Nottinghamshire indicates that various archaeological sites have been identified within 300m of the proposed development area. A Bronze Age axe and cropmarks possibly of Bronze Age date have been recorded in the vicinity.

Much of the southern part of the site had been developed by the time the watching brief started and these areas could not be monitored. However, central and northern parts of the site were visited from May to July 2012 and stripping of areas and foundation trenches were observed.

No archaeological features were observed during the visits. During the later visits heavy rain had flooded and waterlogged much of the site and these conditions were not conducive to the identification of archaeological features.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Taylor Wimpey East Midlands to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site of the former The Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham (NGR: SK 5649 3616).

This archaeological work was in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010).

The watching brief was required as a condition of the planning consent for a new housing development at the site (Planning Application No. 04/02745/POUT) issued by Nottingham City Council.

The site had previously been subject to archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The evaluation revealed a number of linear features in the northern part of the application area, dated to the Iron Age.

Location and Geology

The site lies on the western side of the B680 Ruddington Lane, Wilford, around 1.3km south of Wilford village centre (Figure 1). The site consists of a former school and

playing fields covering around 4 hectares. The site is surrounded by housing to the south and north and to the immediate north-east. To the west lies the A52 (Figure 2).

The watching brief was undertaken on the northern part of the site, which consisted of grassed over playing fields with a tennis court and cricket nets in the central and north-eastern parts of the site respectively.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of loam overlying river alluvium. The site lies at a height of *c.*24 m O.D.

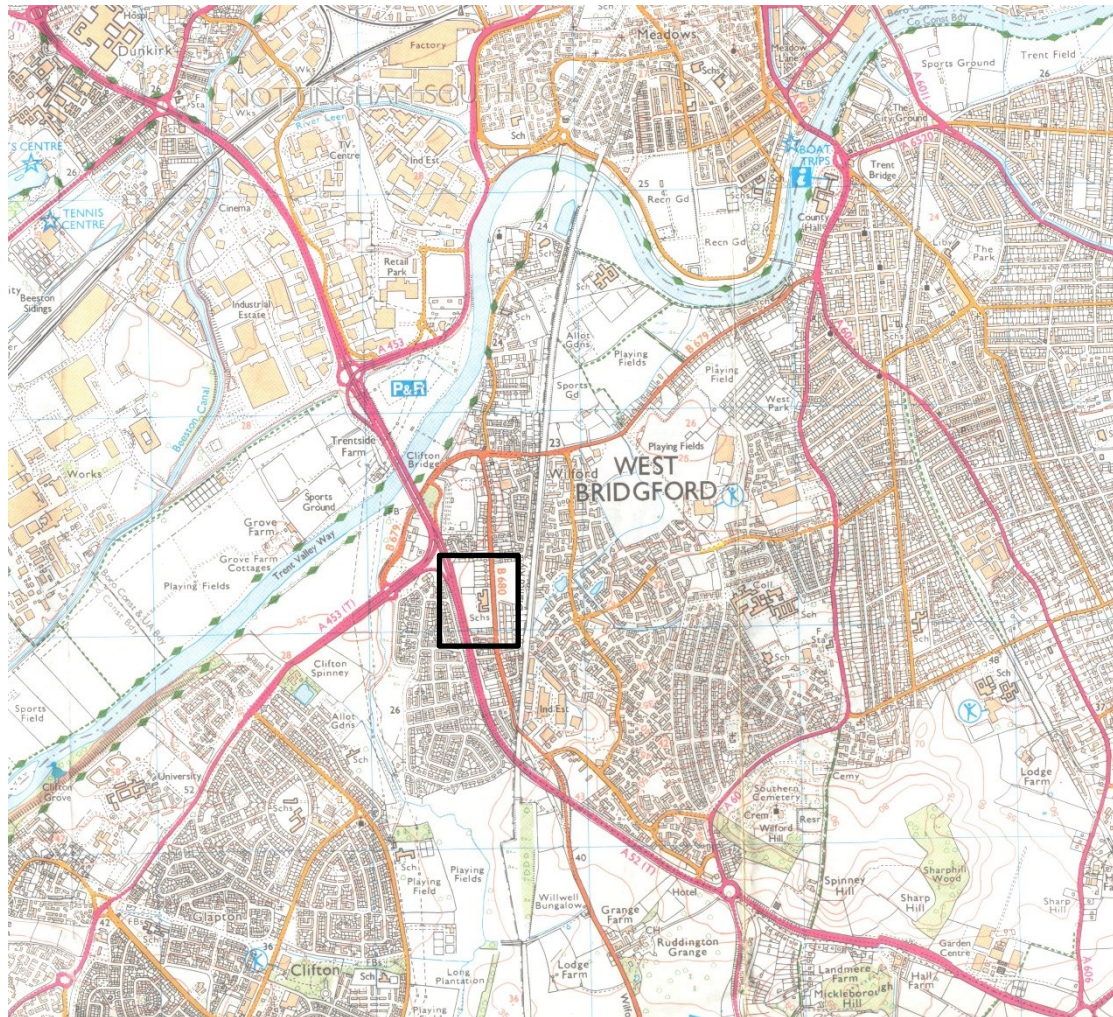


Figure 1: Site Location

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Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment for the area was undertaken by JSAC (Samuels 2004). This states that the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Nottinghamshire indicates that various archaeological sites have been identified within 300m of the proposed development area. A Bronze Age axe (06810) and cropmarks possibly of Bronze Age date (00418, 00419) have been recorded in the vicinity.

An evaluation in 2002 by Northampton Archaeology (working for JSAC), records a field evaluation adjacent to Wilford House between Ruddington Lane and Clifton Lane, to the north of The Becket School. A number of features relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, including enclosure ditches and field boundaries was located at a depth of between 0.8m and 1.1m below the ground surface in the northern part of the site and between 0.46m and 0.80m in the southern area. The general lack of artefactual material may suggest outlying activity related to a nearby Iron Age/ Roman settlement (G. Young pers.comm.).

The current site is shown as rectangular fields south of the historic core of Wilford on Sandersons 1835 map and remained unchanged until the OS 1st edition map of 1886. It appears to have remained in agricultural use until 1950 since when it has been developed as a school with playing fields and car parks.

An evaluation by trial trenching by ULAS in 2011 identified archaeological deposits of Iron Age date in the northern part of the application area (Kipling 2011). On the basis of this areas to be subject to a watching brief have been identified (Figure 3).

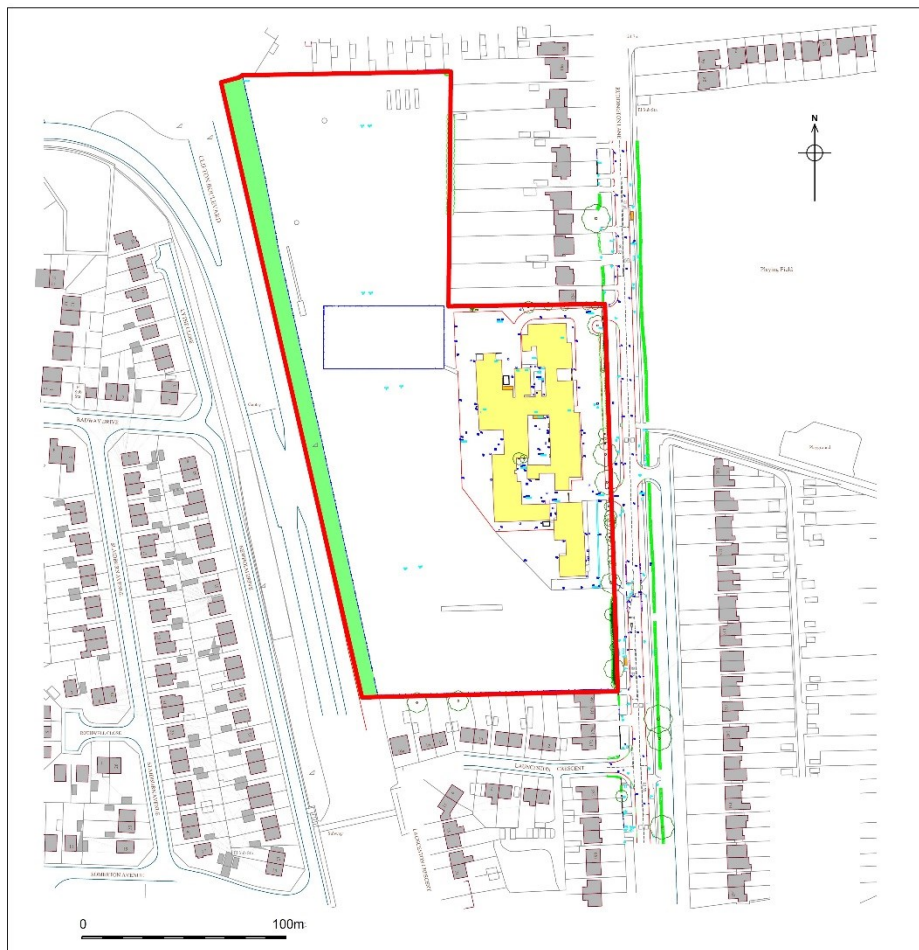


Figure 2: Plan of proposed development area. Provided by developer



Figure 3: 2011 field evaluation trench plan. Positive trenches in red

Archaeological Objectives

The main objective of the archaeological watching brief was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any significant archaeology on the site in its cultural and environmental setting and specifically:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground-works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground-works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

A Design Specification for Archaeological Work (see Appendix) was produced by ULAS prior to the archaeological work being undertaken.

The project involved the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works. The watching brief concentrated on the northern part of the site and a small area to the south. Much of the southern area was in the process of being developed and many new dwellings had been partially completed.

The work consisted of the stripping of the area for the laying of roads and services. It also included the excavation of foundation trenches associated with new buildings.

The soils were removed by a large tracked excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.



Figure 4: Work in progress on south-east edge of site, looking south-west



Figure 5: Southern side of site, looking east



Figure 6: Work in progress on foundation trenches, looking south-west

Results

The site was first visited on 28th May 2012 where stripping of upper soils was observed in the south-eastern part of the northern area (Figure 4). Around 0.3m-0.35m of topsoil was removed to reveal a reddish brown silty clay subsoil. An area of around 20m x 60m was stripped. No archaeological features were observed after stripping.

On 30th May further stripping was observed along with the foundation trenches for a single dwelling, located over the former tennis courts (Figures 5 & 6). The trenches were 0.9m deep and 0.5m wide. The sequence observed within the trenches consisted of around 0.5m topsoil and subsoil over 0.2m of crushed tarmac and hardcore then 0.2m of orangey brown mottled sand. No features were observed in the trenches and no finds were recovered from the spoil.

The site was then visited intermittently on 2nd – 4th, 6th and 9th July 2012. Stripping was observed in the northern part of the northern area site along with the further reduction of the southern part of the northern area, which had been previously stripped to an insufficient depth for any deposits to be visible (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Stripping the northern part of site, looking north-west



Figure 8: The site after heavy rain, looking south

Around 0.35m of soil was removed in the northern part, revealing 0.25m of topsoil over a reddish brown silty subsoil. The outlines of two evaluation trenches were revealed, trenches 1 and 2 of the 2011 evaluation (Kipling 2011).

A further 0.1-0.15m of soil was removed from the southern part of the site. During this visit there was a heavy rainfall and soon the entire site, after being tracked over by the machinery was partially waterlogged and further archaeological observation became very difficult. The work was abandoned later that day.

No further visits were made to the site.

Conclusion

Although the site at the former Beckett School had some potential for archaeological remains and evidence for this was found during the 2011 evaluations, no archaeological remains were revealed during the watching brief.

Initially the stripping of the soils was slightly too high to reveal archaeological layers. Later ground-works were undertaken during very poor conditions of heavy rain and waterlogging, and after areas had been tracked upon. These conditions were not conducive to archaeological observation.

References

Kipling, R 2011 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham NGR: SK 5649 3616*. ULAS Report 2011-185

Samuels, J 2004 *A Desk-based archaeological assessment for land associated with Gresham Park and related projects, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire* (JSAC Report)

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Taylor Wimpey for their help and co-operation with this project. The watching brief was undertaken by Leon Hunt and Roger Kipling and the project manager was Patrick Clay.

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07-03-2017

Appendix I: OASIS data entry

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universil-278423		
	Project Name	The Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham (SK 5649 3616)		
	Start/end dates of field work	28-05-2012 to 09-07-2012		
	Previous/Future Work	Yes/No		
	Project Type	Watching Brief		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	School Playing Fields		
	Monument Type/Period	None/ None		
	Significant Finds/Period	None/ None		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
	Planning Ref.	04/02745/POUT		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	The Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham		
	Study Area	4 ha		
	Site Coordinates	SK 5649 3616		
	Height OD	24 aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (LCC)		
	Project Design Originator	Patrick Clay		
	Project Manager	Patrick Clay		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Leon Hunt		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Taylor Wimpey		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	ULAS	ULAS	ULAS
	ID (Acc. No.)	BSW.2012	BSW.2012	BSW.2012
	Contents	-	Photographs	Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	An archaeological watching brief during groundworks at The Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham (SK 5649 3616)		
	Author	Hunt, L		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2012-122		
	Date	2017		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services /		

		University of Leicester
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological watching brief

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological watching brief

Job title: Becketts School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham

NGR: SK 5649 3616

Client: Taylor Wimpey East Midlands

Planning Authority: Nottingham City Council

Planning application Nos. 04/02745/POUT

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an archaeological watching brief at the above site, in accordance with in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be mitigated.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the *Institute of Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located on land at Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham (SK 5649 3616; fig.1). It consists of an area of c.3.58 ha.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for new residential development.
- 2.1.3 Nottingham City Museums, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a scheme of archaeological work commencing with exploratory trial trenches.

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist loam overlying river alluvium. The site lies at a height of c.34 m O.D.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment for the area has been undertaken by JSAC (Samuels 2004). The Nottinghamshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicates that various archaeological sites have been identified within 300m of the proposed development area. A Bronze Age axe (**06810**) and cropmarks possibly of Bronze Age date (**00418, 00419**) have been recorded in the vicinity. An evaluation in 2002 by Northampton Archaeology (working for JSAC), records a field evaluation adjacent to Wilford House between Ruddington Lane and Clifton Lane, to the north of Beckett's School. A number of features relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, including enclosure ditches and field boundaries was located at a depth of between 0.8m and 1.1m below the ground surface in the northern part of the site and between 0.46m and 0.80m in the southern area. The general lack of artefactual material may suggest outlying activity related to a nearby Iron Age/ Roman settlement (G. Young pers.comm.).

The site is shown as rectangular fields south of the historic core of Wilford on Sandersons 1835 map and remained unchanged until the OS 1st edition map of 1886. It appears to have remained in agricultural use until 1950 since when it has been developed as a school with playing fields and car parks.

An evaluation by trial trenching identified archaeological deposits of Iron Age date to the north of the application area (Kipling 2011). On the basis of this an area to be subject to a watching brief has been identified (Figure 2).

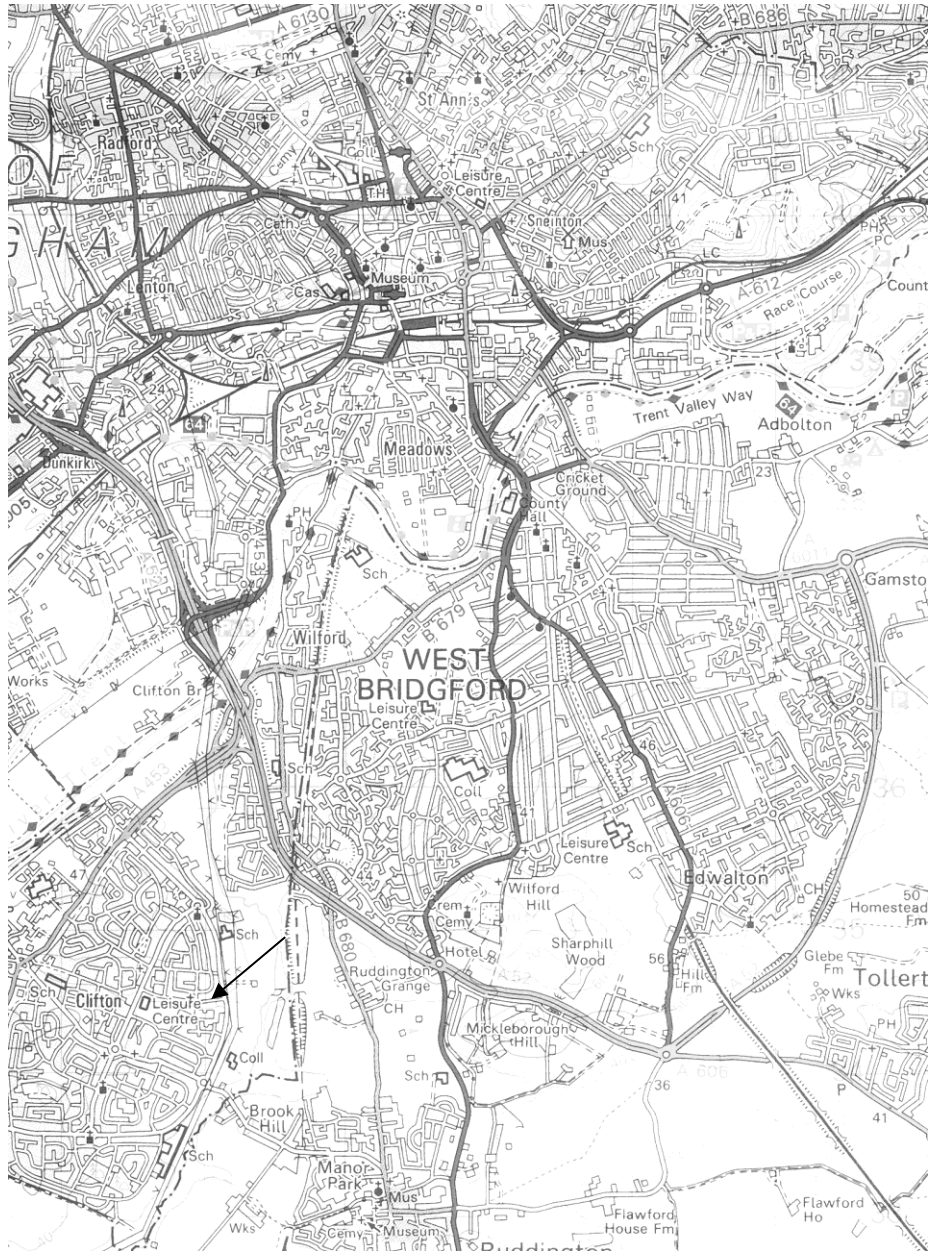


Figure 1 Location of the application area (arrowed)

3. Archaeological Aims and Objectives

3.1 The purpose of the archaeological work may be summarised as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. Methodology

General methods

4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 An accession number will be obtained prior to commencement of the project and used to identify all records and artefacts.

Archaeological attendance for inspection and recording

- 4.4 The project will involve a watching brief during groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist. During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.
- 4.5 Excavation should be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket for stripping in level spits. A toothed bucket may be used for removing modern overburden or rubble deposits.
- 4.6 If the initial monitoring identifies areas of no archaeological interest (e.g. modern made ground or disturbed areas), then the archaeologist may stand down monitoring of that area.
- 4.7 If significant archaeological deposits are discovered work may need to be halted in order for contingency excavation and recording to be carried out. The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- 4.8 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid.
- 4.9 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- 4.10 All below ground stratigraphy will be recorded. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.11 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.12 Spoil will be monitored for artefacts. A representative sample of unstratified finds may be retained.
- 4.13 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, covered and protected, and only be removed in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The landowner and/or developer, the Planning Authority and the coroner will be informed immediately of their discovery.

Preservation in situ and Contingency Provisions

- 4.14 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the archaeological investigation there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken.
- 4.15 On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place.

Recording Systems

- 4.16 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.17 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.18 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench

plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

- 4.19 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 4.20 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared as per the brief, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.21 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5 Finds & samples

- 5.1 The IfA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.
- 5.2 An Accession number will be obtained prior to the commencement of any on-site works, that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 Any finds that may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 will be reported to the local Coroner and removed to a safe place.
- 5.4 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording.
- 5.5 Although the environmental potential of the site is uncertain, if significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted, following consultation with the ULAS Environmental Officer.
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.
- 5.7 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) may be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) may be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). All industrial samples will be undertaken with reference to the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage 2001).

- 5.8 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 Arrangements will be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited at Leicestershire Museums in accordance with the relevant procedures.
- 6.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent and marked with the site accession number.
- 6.4 The archive will be prepared in line with appropriate professional guidelines (e.g. UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).
- 6.7 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be directed to the client, the Planning Authority and to the Historic Environment Record.
- 6.8 The report will include consideration of:
- A non-technical summary.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the work.
 - The location, date, significance and quality of the building.
 - The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The local, regional and national context as appropriate highlighting any research priorities where applicable.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - Contents of the archive

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.
- 7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once the report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

8. Copyright

- 8.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

9. Timetable

- 9.1 The watching brief start date is to be arranged.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 A Risks Assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works (see end of this document).

11 Insurance

- 11.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Insurance is with Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148 and Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Newline Underwriting Management Limited, Policy No. WD1100541. Details are provided in the Health & Safety Method Statement.

12. Monitoring arrangements

- 12.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and to the Planning Authority subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Development Control Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological survey in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 12.2 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

13. Bibliography

AAF
2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

English
Heritage 2001 *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy*

Institute for
Archaeologists
(IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Institute for
Archaeologists
(IfA) 2010 *Code of Conduct*

Kipling, R.,
2011 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Becket School, Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham NGR: SK 5649 3616. ULAS Report 2011-185*

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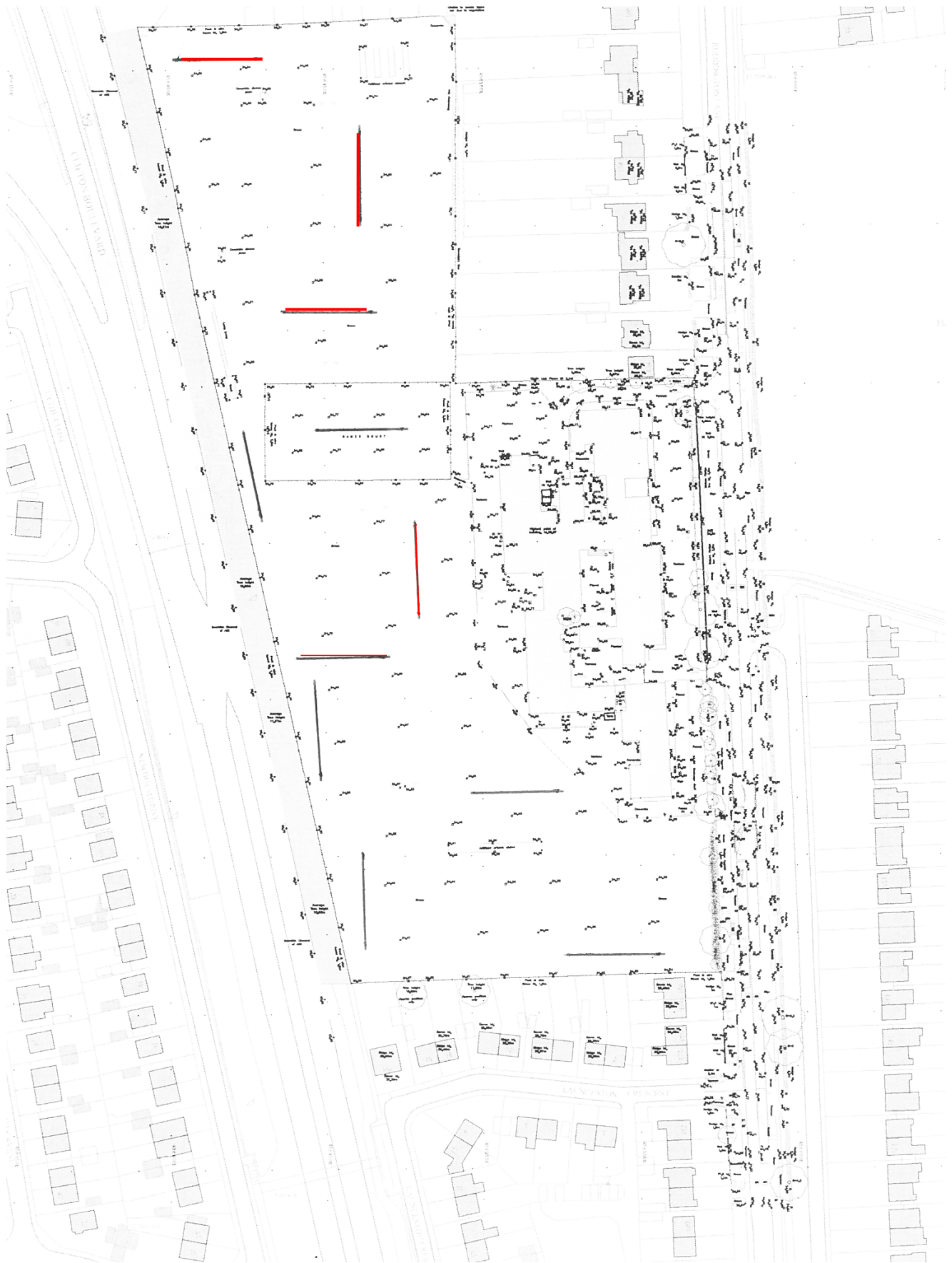


Figure 2 Plan of trenches with those containing archaeological deposits highlighted

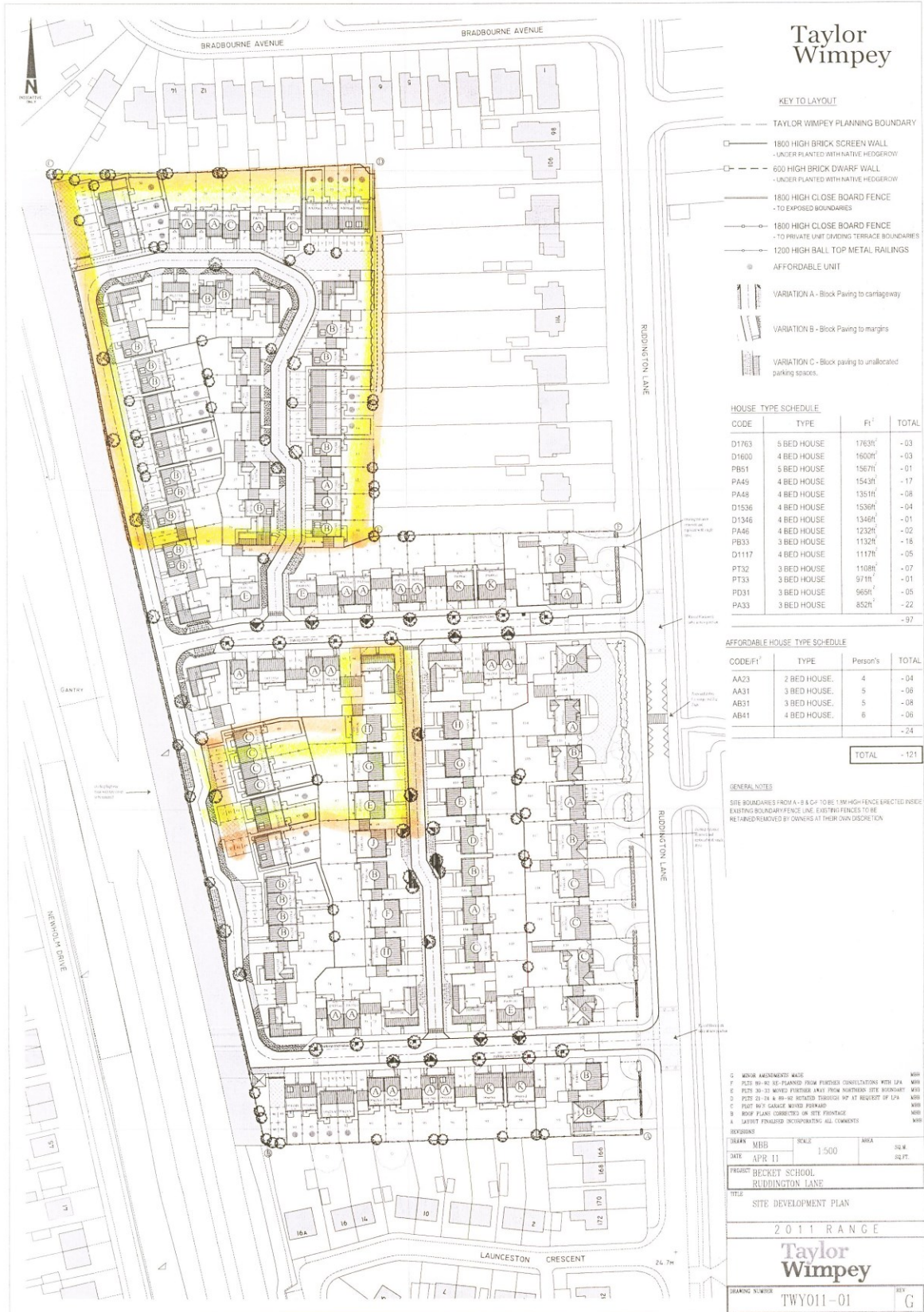


Figure 3 Areas to be subject to watching brief (outlined)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottingham	10/676	Patrick Clay	0116 252 2848 07796940240
Site Director	Site Contacts		Team (Nos)
Roger Kipling	TBA		1

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT

Evaluation trenches are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services:** A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
 - Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
 - No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Trenching we conducted as per the *Trial Trenching Methodology* in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Appendix 1). All trenches will be inspected each day by an appointed person and noted on the trench sheet (Appendix 4).
- Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

A mechanical excavator will be used for trench excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2).

Contact Details

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